

## BRITAIN REGAINING TRADE BALANCE

Estimated Budget Will Show  
No Deficit, Lloyd George  
Tells Commons.

## DRASTIC CUT-ALL AROUND

Exports for January Increase  
230 Per Cent. and Reexports  
More Than 600.

Special Cable, Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN  
AND NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Yesterday's developments in connection with the re-assembly of Parliament prove beyond the most extreme forecasts the strong measures which Great Britain will impose on herself in order to retrieve her position as a creditor nation, a place which she enjoyed in pre-war days.

Although the foreign trade figures earlier in the day were much better than were expected and showed that the unfavorable balance was nearly wiped out, Premier Lloyd George's statement to the effect that the estimated budget for the coming year would show no deficit whatever proved more astounding. It means a drastic cutting right and left in all departments of the Government, as well as the increasing of the taxes to eliminate the margin of £2,355,000,000, which was the extent of the present year's deficit.

This is England's rejoinder to Secretary Glass, saying that she does not need outside help and that she will tend to Europe, meanwhile cutting down her own expenses and curtailing her issues of paper money.

Not only is this step calculated to convince the outside world that England is not bankrupt, but on the contrary, is fast recuperating; but it will simplify matters of internal finance by making the refundings of the present floating debt an easier task.

The home measures to make the budget balance will have the wholehearted approval of British financiers, because, as stated in a speech recently by Reginald McKenna, formerly Chancellor of the Exchequer, this is the only way by which England can retain surplus funds for investment abroad, thus reestablishing London as the free gold centre of the world and making sterling the safest and most stable money for use in international trade, instead of one which offers more speculative features, as it does to-day.

Great Britain's phenomenal recovery of foreign trade continued in January, when another high record was achieved. Indeed, the advance balance sheet has all but disappeared if invisible revenues are taken into account. The following is the Board of Trade's January report, basing the exchange rate at five dollars to the pound sterling: Imports, \$917,400,000; exports, \$856,720,000. Apparent adverse balance, \$60,680,000. Invisible revenue, \$235,000,000, leaving the adverse balance, \$25,720,000. These invisible revenues are based on estimates of the official experts of the Board of Trade.

Imports during December were given at \$84,000,000 and exports at \$588,000,000. In January exports amounted to \$529,000,000 worth of British goods, an increase of nearly 230 per cent. over January, 1919. Reexports of foreign goods amounted to \$127,220,000, an increase of more than 600 per cent.

A national conference of British manufacturers met yesterday to discuss measures to increase production and to promote British foreign trade. All branches of industry in the empire were represented. Sir Arthur S. Halliday presented a resolution providing for the allocation of a certain proportion of the production by all industries for export in order to help the exchange rate situation. The resolution was adopted, but no definite decision was made regarding the exact proportion the various manufacturers intend to conserve for export trade.

## BRITISH MINERS ARE AGAINST ROYALTIES

Labor Men Consider Them an  
Unjust Tax on Industry.

Special Cable, Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN  
AND NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Labor generally is agreed that the proposed legislation on coal and coal prices as outlined in the King's speech should be strictly limited to profits and at the same time should serve to reduce the cost of coal to industrial communities and provide adequate supplies for the public. Otherwise the miners will have the backing of the entire labor movement in the demand for a share in the profits derived from the export of coal.

The acquisition of royalties by the State, although considered a step in the right direction, was declared to be unsatisfactory and probably would not meet with the approval of the miners. Opinion in labor circles is that royalties and rights constitute an unjust tax on industry and should be abolished as soon as possible. At the same time labor welcomes the promise of improved conditions in the coal districts and favors reorganization of the area.

The promise to reform the liquor traffic will be generally welcomed if it places liquor control under conditions similar to the Civilian Control, which has been replaced by a system of restaurants, somewhat on the line of clubs. Generally, labor intends to continue the campaign in favor of State ownership of the entire liquor traffic.

## DID YOU EVER USE SLOAN'S?

Keep it handy to promote prompt  
relief from rheumatic  
pains and aches.

WHEN you know what Sloan's Liniment will do for thousands of men and women, you will know, you too, will keep it handy. You will use it for those "twinges of rheumatism," for relieving that lame back, muscle stiffness and soreness, aches, all caused by external pains, and exposure after a storm.

Only takes a little, applied without rubbing. Soon penetrates, scattering the congestion, bringing merciful relief to the throbbing, jumping part.

Three sizes—35c, 70c, \$1.40. Any drugstore has it. If not, we'll like to know his name.

**Sloan's**  
Liniment  
Keep it handy

## SWISS FOR LEAGUE AND RESERVATIONS

Want to Join, but Call Attention  
to Contradiction in  
Treaty.

## PRECEDENT FOR AMERICA

Council Sits in London and  
Members Regret Absence of  
United States.

Special Cable, Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN  
AND NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The second meeting of the Council of the League of Nations was held in London to-day with the United States unrepresented. It was held in the Picture Gallery of St. James's Palace, from the walls of which there looked down on the representatives of the Powers. British rulers from the Tudors down to King George.

The vacant chair of the representative of the United States was just beneath a large frame from which Henry VIII. gazed with admiration and apparently a good deal of surprise in the direction of Queen Victoria, whose portrait hung on the opposite wall.

All decisions by the council will be arrived at secretly, it was announced by A. J. Balfour, who presided.

## Swiss for Reservations.

Gustave Ador, president of the Swiss Confederation, and Mr. Huber, another Swiss representative, asked the League to accept reservations before Switzerland enters the covenant, calling attention to the fact that Article 43 of the Treaty of Versailles specifically recognizes the neutrality of Switzerland under the peace of 1815, which forbids just such transport of belligerents as section 10 of the covenant imposes. The formal submission of this reservation by the Swiss thus set a precedent upon which the United States' proposed reservations may be considered, the only difference being that the Swiss did not attach original signatures to the covenant.

The correspondent of THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD is officially informed that John W. Davis, the American Ambassador in London, will not attend the meeting of the Council to-morrow, although he "sat in" as a listener at the meeting of the League held here in January. Also it was stated that he would not attend the coming meeting of the League.

The Council will not take up the question of the German criminals. The case of the extradition of the Kaiser and other unsettled policies will await the arrival here of Premier Millerand of France and Premier Nitti of Italy, who, with Lloyd George, constitute the "Big Three," which will attempt to solve these problems. M. Millerand and Signor Nitti are expected to reach London to-morrow afternoon.

## By the Associated Press

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The Council of the League of Nations formally opened its meeting here at noon to-day. Arthur J. Balfour, representing Great Britain, assumed the chair on the suggestion of Leon Bourgeois, representative of France. Mr. Balfour in his welcoming address said there was only one blot on the meeting, and that was that there were eight nations represented instead of nine. He said that it was not desirable to touch on the absence of the United States, but he referred to it as marking the symmetry of the original plan of the league. Mr. Bourgeois in reply added a word of regret that the nations represented were only 23 in number. "Belgium, Brazil, Great Britain, France, Greece, Italy, Japan and Spain."

## Regrets America's Absence.

"As I myself was one of the plenipotentiaries at Versailles I am sure nobody I am now addressing and none of my friends in America will think I am doing wrong in expressing my personal regret that for the moment at least, events, we have not reached our complete number," said Mr. Balfour in his references to the lack of American representation in the council at the present time. He expressed the opinion that the members of the council would be able to do useful work and that an institution which carries within itself so many promises for the future may do something toward the consummation which all desire.

The addresses of Mr. Balfour and Mr. Bourgeois were interpreted into French and English. Mr. Balfour, with reference to the decision to hold secret sessions, explained: "We have concluded that the details of our work cannot advantageously take place in open assembly." He declared that if the work of the council was to be done efficiently it was desirable and even necessary that

## Pope Renews Overtures for Entrance to League

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN AND  
NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—According to a despatch from Rome to L'Espresso, the Holy See intends to make new overtures for admission to the League of Nations. The Vatican was said to believe it possible to restore diplomatic relations with France before May 1.

The detailed discussions he carried on with perfect freedom. Mr. Balfour said he believed the members of the council would be ready to announce the results of their deliberations Friday morning.

The council entrusted M. Bourgeois with organization of the permanent court of international justice provided for by Article XIV of the league covenant, and consideration of the proposed list of international jurists to be invited to form a committee to prepare plans for constitution of the court. Count Quinones de Leon, Spanish Ambassador to France, with consideration of the duties of the league relating to transit, ports, railways and railways; Dr. Gonses da Cunha, Brazilian Ambassador to France, with the constitution of an international body for dealing with health problems; and Baron Katsuragi Matsui, Japanese Ambassador to France, with the league's guarantee of protection to the Russian-German Jewish minorities in Poland.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Ambassador Davis at London will not be instructed to attend the meetings of the Supreme Council and the Council of the League of Nations. It was said to-day at the State Department, Ambassador Wallace attended the meetings of the Supreme Council at Paris during the discussion of the Fiume question and other remaining unsettled, but his functions were strictly limited to those of an observer and reporter.

Extensive American interests, financial and commercial, will be affected by the work of the Reparations Commission operating under the League Council. The council is expected at its early meetings to frame policies which will govern the admission of raw material into the late enemy countries and the disposal of German assets and other products among the Entente and Associated Powers.

## LABOR IS WARNED BY LLOYD GEORGE

Continued from First Page.

and this expenditure increased steadily until it was \$259,000,000 in 1918, while it was estimated that the expenditure for the year ended March 31 next would be nearly £400,000,000. He was unaware what the duty on the consumption for the last named period would produce for the public revenue, but the duty of 1918 was £45,000,000. He hoped the measures proposed by the Government would prove to be a serious attempt to grapple with the evil.

No other American has ever received the grand of the Order of St. Gregory, although former Ambassador Penfield at Vienna received the civil grade. The points out that the Government's plans for strict limitation of the hours of sale, but involve only minor changes in the recent hours, which are virtually unchanged since the league in effect under war restrictions.

## TO PRESENT PAPAL MEDAL.

Cardinal Gibbons to Decorate Admiral Benson.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The Grand Officer of St. Gregory, recently bestowed on Rear Admiral William S. Benson, retired, chief of naval operations during the war, by Pope Benedict will be presented formally by Cardinal Gibbons at the first Sunday after Easter. The presentation will take place at the Cathedral, Baltimore, and Bishop Russell of Charleston will preach the sermon. No other American has ever received the military grade of the Order of St. Gregory, although former Ambassador Penfield at Vienna received the civil grade. Admiral Benson is living at his home in Maccus, Ga.

## BRITAIN TO SPEND NO MORE IN U. S.

Cannot Add to Liabilities in  
America, But Would Enter  
Conference.

## TO BE REPRESENTATIVE

May Aid Austria and Poland  
to Avert Famine and Start  
Reconstruction.

Special Cable, Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN  
AND NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced to-day that the Government was willing to participate in an international financial conference if invited by one of the neutral nations or by the League of Nations, on being satisfied that the conference would assume a really representative character.

The Chancellor said that the Government wished to make it absolutely clear that in the event of Great Britain's participation, the Government could not support or take a share in any scheme involving an addition to the liabilities of Great Britain for expenditure in America.

Mr. Chamberlain declared the attitude of the American Government was a matter of first importance, as it seemed doubtful whether America's participation could be obtained, and this must gravely affect the influence and utility of such a conference. The Government, Mr. Chamberlain continued, was impressed with the utility of attempting to solve the problem by new borrowing, either by internal or external loans, the cessation of which had been laid down as the cardinal feature of its policy, nor could the Government grant further advances to other countries.

"The Government feels the need of contributing to the reconstruction of Europe," Mr. Chamberlain added, "and is inclined to make certain exceptions to the general principle that loans from Government to Government should cease. The Government at the present moment is engaged in discussions with the Governments of Canada, the United States and France and certain other countries, including some which did not share in the war, with regard to the provision of Government credits to Austria and Poland for the supply of foodstuffs and raw materials sufficient to enable these countries to avert famine and restart their industrial life."

Mr. Chamberlain recalled the notification in November of the impossibility of sharing in measures of relief unless assured of the cooperation of the United States, and said the movement in foreign exchange since November emphasized that difficulty. Therefore to avoid possible misconception it was desired to point out that if the conference recommended a grant of credits in any form the Government would be unable to support any scheme involving an addition to its liabilities or expenditure in the United States.

## LEAGUE CLUB OVER HOLLAND IS URGED

Georges Scelle, French Expert  
on Law, Suggests Way  
Out of Impasse.

## VITAL TO GET EX-KAISER

Netherlands' Admission Into  
Society of Nations Should  
Be at Stake.

Special Cable, Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN  
AND NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—Demand of Holland the delivery of the German war criminals within her jurisdiction, making the demand in the name of the League of Nations as legislator and judge, and make Holland's immediate admission into the league dependent on this.

Georges Scelle, a professor of law well known in France, advocates this as a way out of the impasse in which the Powers find themselves in connection with the allied demand on Holland that the deliver up the Kaiser. Mr. Scelle declared that it was now too late to discuss the political wisdom of placing in the treaty of Versailles the demand for the trial of the Kaiser. He asserted that since the clause is there the Allies must insist that it be lived up to, or else other clauses also will be ignored.

"This clause has become the keystone of the treaty structure," he said. "If it falls, the whole treaty will come down like a house of cards. For the Supreme Council to demand the Kaiser in the name of morality of statesmanship is to invite Holland to display another form of morality and to discuss another conception of statesmanship."

To demand the delivery of the criminals as a condition of victory was to expose the Allies to the accusation that they were actuated by a spirit of vengeance.

"The League of Nations should intervene as an international Power, as a central mouthpiece of the society of peoples who are submissive to law, and speaking as legislator and judge. It would be best for the Allies to leave this task to the league and to place at its disposal the forces necessary to make its commands obeyed."

"The first thing to do is to be firm. To-day they speak of a blockade, of an ultimatum, of military force. Any or all of these may, perhaps, become necessary, but we hope that they will be avoided. An exit from the impasse, not another entrance, is to be desired."

"The league can overcome the Dutch resistance and it can overcome the German threat to revolt. Indeed, the position of Holland and Germany are, in some respects, similar. Germany refuses to execute the treaty; Holland hesitates before yielding to judicial obligations necessary to the life of the league. To both the league should be closed until they comprehend the first duties of members of a community of civilized peoples."

"The League of Nations, in the terms of the preamble, desires as members only those nations which are resolved to maintain their relations on a system founded on justice and honor—nations which will respect scrupulously all treaty obligations. The first article provided for the admission only of those nations which give effective guarantees of their sincere intentions to observe their international engagements."

"Now Germany and Holland have

only one means of giving these guarantees. Let them give up the accused. The first thing necessary to do is to acquaint these two Governments with the inevitable consequences of their attitude and let them ponder the repercussions and the boycott which they will bring on themselves. Make the condition sine qua non, but this only to the immediate admission of Germany to the Society of Nations, and you will have reconstructed the old European solidarity and the basis of peace."

"Once that Germany has submitted—and she will submit if it is on the basis of her immediate admission into the League of Nations—you will receive the admission of Holland, who otherwise would be isolated morally, which would be better than a blockade. Then justice will have been done."

## SACRIFICE OFFER OF PRINCE UNANSWERED

Was a Beautiful Gesture, Say  
Dutch Papers.

WIJERINGEN, Holland, Feb. 11.—As far as the villagers of Wijeringen know former Crown Prince Frederick William of Germany has not received any answer to his telegrams sent to the Kings of Great Britain, Belgium and Italy, the Emperor of Japan and the Presidents of the United States and France offering to surrender to the Allies for trial.

Through his aide Frederick William sent word to the Associated Press correspondent to-day that he could not answer any questions on the subject of his offer. The former Crown Prince busied himself to-day in a boxing bout with a professional instructor who came to Wijeringen from Amsterdam this morning.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 11.—Former Crown Prince William of Germany sent his telegram to the heads of allied governments offering to surrender in place of Germans demanded in the allied extradition list almost on the impulse of the moment, according to an interview with Major von Muinheim, the former Crown Prince's adjutant, published in the Telegraaf.

"The former heir to the German throne," said the Major, "took his resolution without thinking long about it. The return of Baron von Lersner from Paris and the serious situation which has arisen in Berlin in consequence prompted the Prince to send his telegram. He hopes by this to avert serious difficulties for Germany."

Dutch newspapers describe William's action as a "beautiful gesture."

## MISSIONS IN BERLIN CALLED WELL FED

Gives Wrong Impression, Say  
Hotel Keepers.

BERLIN, Feb. 11.—Members of missions from allied countries are too well fed by German hotel keepers and consequently get a wrong impression of food conditions in Germany, the official organ of the German hotel keepers' organization declares in a signed article. The German people suffer as a result, the article points out, as the members of the missions return home with the impression that Germany has a plentiful supply of food, all because of the anxiety of the hotelkeepers to make the visiting officials comfortable and set them a good table.

The article declares that members of the American mission have especially misrepresented conditions after having lived for several months in a fashionable hotel, where they wanted for nothing.

## DENIES BOLSHEVIKI ARE AIDING COREA

Paris Mission Declares Rising  
Against Japan Is "National."

Special Cable, Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN  
AND NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—The Bolsheviki have nothing to do with the Korean revolutionary movement against Japan, was the declaration of the Korean mission in Paris to the correspondent of THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD to-day. They denied reports that the rising against Japanese rule was fostered and aided by the Bolsheviki. They declared that the Soviet authorities in Moscow had nothing to do with it. Similar reports, they asserted, were given out by the Japanese a year ago.

"The struggle of Korea against Japan is just as much a world problem as it is an Asiatic problem," Mr. Wang, head of the Korean delegation here, said to-day. "Weak and practically naked Korea is fighting imperialism Japan in order to enforce the principle of self-determination and the right to live as a free people. Twenty million Koreans demand independence, and while for a time Japanese arms succeeded in holding down our movement for independence, all the might of Japan is not sufficient to crush it. To-day we are counting on the moral support of the world to sustain us. We have nothing in common with the Bolsheviki."

Mr. Wang offered what he said was evidence from allied consular agents in Korea to show that the movement there against Japan was purely national.

## CALL HOME RULE PLAN A "MOCKERY"

Irish Papers Blame Government Programme.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The Freeman's Journal of Dublin, commenting on the King's speech from the throne yesterday, says: "The references in the speech to Ireland are a mockery of public intelligence."

The Irish Times says: "The Government is treating the Home Rule bill as no government has ventured to treat any of its predecessors. No party or interest in Ireland has been consulted about it. The Government clearly intends to rush the new bill through Parliament and regards the emptiness of the Irish benches as a stroke of good luck rather than a misfortune."

The Irish Independent says: "The bill is for the partition of Ireland and more-over will withhold all the essential elements of self-government. The Irish people will not give the bill a moment's serious consideration."

## THREE FALL INTO GLACIER.

Grass of Victims in 400 Feet  
Crevasse Atrium Guides.

BERNE, Switzerland, Feb. 10 (Delayed).—Three Alpinists, Paul Schuler, Robert Moser and Hans Pahl, all of Zurich, fell into a glacier crevasse more than four hundred feet deep while ascending the Bernina summit to-day. The men were joined together by a rope so that when one fell into the crevasse he dragged the others with him.

Two guides passing nearby heard the men struggling. A relief expedition has been sent out from Pontresina, but there is little hope that the men will be found alive.

**Macy's**  
We Sell Dependable  
Merchandise at Prices  
Lower Than Any Other  
Store, but for Cash Only

Store hours 9:30 to 6  
temporarily



## Hosiery Displays

are quite the fashion during puddle weather. As Pollyanna would have it, "You can even be glad of a blizzard," cause then folks can see that you wear silk stockings."

Pollyanna would have lots of

"Glad" Reasons

if she had known our Store. For instance, there are the facts about quality. If you are buying a thing you want it good—not an edge-fraying, color-fading or thread-running article.

Our Qualities Are Good!

Again, if you are buying a thing—particularly these days—you want the greatest value for the least amount of money.

Our prices are Lowest in the City!

And when it comes to things that are every-day essentials—such as

Silk Hosiery

it's pretty convenient to know of a place where quality and lowest prices are twin ambitions. And these conditions prevail in departments for both

Men and Women

Here are two special's for today:

Women's silk hose, black, full fashioned and good weight, were 1.59, now \$1.19 a pair.

Men's full-fashioned silk socks, black and colors, elastic rib top, 59c a pair, were 98c.

—Main Floor, Centre.

## FRANKLIN SIMON MEN'S SHOPS

2 to 8 WEST 38th STREET

Some Wonderful  
Men's Custom Shirts  
Just In From Abroad

Our Custom Shirt Shop is taking  
orders for immediate delivery

These shirts are of the first to be loomed  
since the Armistice, and embrace the choicest  
custom weaves from the leading English,  
Scotch, and French mills.

Silks, cottons, and fine taffeta flannels, in  
stripes, figures, and all-over patterns, such  
as are only found in exclusive custom shirt  
shops in London and Paris.

Tailored by shirtmakers who are expert in  
those niceties of fit demanded by individual  
measure, and whose workmanship has all the  
uniform excellence of custom tailoring.

Franklin Simon & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE

## Remember the Name!

To get the new, different, tempting, ready-to-eat bran—the delicious breakfast cereal that relieves constipation—be SURE to ask for Kellogg's KRUMBLER Bran and get the package with this signature—

W.K. Kellogg

Be sure you get this  
package. Notice the  
name KRUMBLER

The genuine always  
has this signature

You never saw bran that looked so different; never tasted bran so good. Thousands of families are surprised and delighted with it. Alfred W. McCann endorses it in the highest terms.

Get a Package From Your Grocer Today

